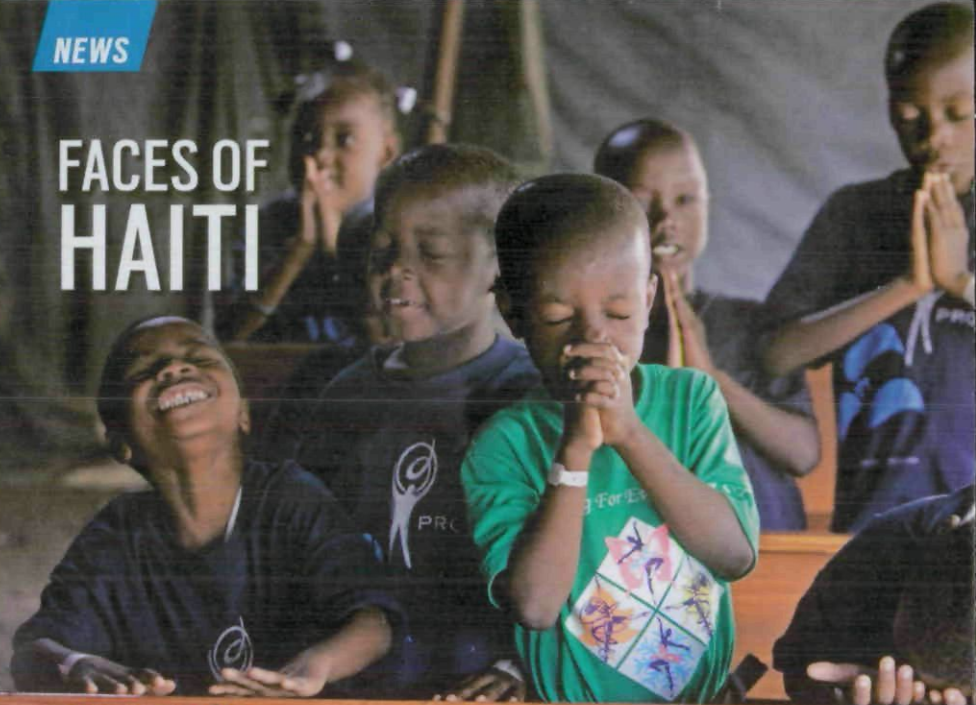


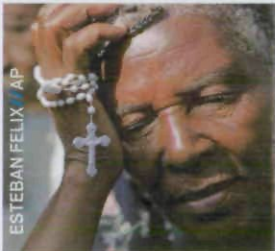
# FACES OF HAITI



RAMON ESPINOSA / AP

**PRAYER FOR SCHOOLS:** Children pray in a makeshift temporary schoolroom in a camp for homeless earthquake survivors. Though schools in Port-au-Prince had been closed since the earthquake, some urge caution before rushing back into a system that never really worked in the first place. "This is an opportunity in a lifetime to radically change the educational system in Haiti," said Marcelo Cabrol, head of the Inter-American Development Bank's education division. The problems are monumental: Just one in 10 Haitian teachers is a qualified educator, according to the IADB — and a third have not even completed ninth grade. The government is unable to support more than a handful of schools, leaving the system dominated by fly-by-night, for-profit storefront schools whose onerous fees keep half of Haiti's children from enrolling.

**HELP AND HEALING:** A woman grasps a rosary during a wedding. Haiti has two relief campaigns underway: an international operation comprising U.N. agencies, foreign military and private aid organizations; and



ESTEBAN FELIX / AP

the collective efforts of individuals acting on their own in frustration at what they see as shortcomings of the global

response. The do-it-yourselfers say the bigger operation is inefficient. The more established relief groups applaud the smaller operations but say such efforts will never be enough to meet Haiti's enormous needs.

# GARMENT INDUSTRY STILL CONTROVERSIAL: A

woman takes a break at the DKDR Haiti garment assembly factory in Port-au-Prince. A job sewing suit jackets for eight hours will earn a garment worker \$3.09. A suit will



JAVIER GALEANO/AP

ship to the United States, tariff-free, where a shopper will buy it for \$550. In the quest to rebuild Haiti, the international community and business leaders are dusting off a pre-quake plan to expand its garment assembly industry as a linchpin of recovery. But will that save a reeling country? One Haitian economist said, "The garment sector is creating trouble for the economy because of social tensions and the low wages."

**CARRYING ON:** A man walks along a destroyed street at the Fort National neighborhood in Port-au-Prince. The earthquake last month in Chile was far stronger than the one that struck Haiti, yet the death toll in the Caribbean nation is higher — Haiti's government estimates it killed about 220,000

people. Chile is wealthier with strict building codes and a long history of handling seismic catastrophes. In Haiti, by contrast, there is no building code. No living Haitian had experienced a quake at home when the disaster struck. "When you look at the architecture

in Chile you see buildings that have damage, but not the complete pancaking that you've got in Haiti," said Cameron Sinclair, executive director of Architecture for Humanity, a 10-year-old nonprofit that has helped people in 36 countries rebuild after disasters.



CARLOS BARRIA//REUTERS/LANDOV

—Compiled from Associated Press

Copyright © Johnson Publishing Company, Inc. All Rights Reserved. Content may not be copied or emailed to multiple sites or posted to a listserv without the copyright holder's express written permission. However, users may print, download, or email articles for individual use.